The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,124.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

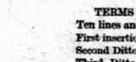
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Baxter, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Jan. 19	Leave Galle	Jan. 29
„ Ratnagherry	„ 20	„ Negapatam	„ 31
„ Vingorla	„ 20		Feb.
„ Carwar	„ 21	„ Pondicherry	„ 1
„ Mangalore	„ 22	„ Madras	„ 2
„ Cannanore	„ 23	„ Coconada	„ 4
„ Calicut	„ 23	„ Vizagapatam	„ 5
„ Beypore	„ 24	„ Bimlipatam	„ 6
„ Cochin	„ 25	„ Gopalpore	„ 6
„ Tuticorin	„ 27	Arrive Calcutta	„ 8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Jan.	Down.	Jan.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	& 25	Leave Bussorah	29	& 12
„ Kurrachee	15	29	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	16	30	„ Bushire	31	14
	Feb.			Feb.	
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ B. Abbas	21	4	„ B. Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	22	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	26	9	„ Kurrachee	9	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Euphrates," 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on Monday, the 11th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Unjunwel.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Malwan.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

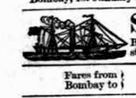
BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

NOTICE.—Under Contract with Government, a Steam Ferry plies daily between Broach and Gogo.

Fares.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0 each.
Second Class	„ 3 8 0 „
Third Class	„ 2 0 0 „
Horses and Carriages	„ 4 0 0 „

Bombay, 1st January 1869. J. A. SHEPHERD.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhuruntur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	8 0	12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	6

The Dhuruntur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhuruntur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)

THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 [illegible], Captain Nattrass, will be [illegible]

For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—For Ship "Simons Stalla," Captain [illegible], with Coals, is now ready to discharge alongside the Pier. Steam Launch to be engaged by Boats to take off Coals. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birkby," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Birkby."

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Toftcombs," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Toftcombs."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Bombay," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Bombay."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "British Consul," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "British Consul."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ardgowan," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Ardgowan."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Glentilt," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Glentilt."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Romulus," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Romulus."

Bombay, 28th December 1868.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK BACHOO was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah to

TW[illegible]

STO[illegible] same are w[illegible] deliv[illegible] & Bl[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION OF HORSES.—The usual Auction will take place this day at half past 3 o'clock P. M. at the Byculla Commission Stable, when several useful and serviceable Horses will be put up to the hammer.

11th January 1869. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

UNTIL further Notice our Steamers will leave on the 10th and 25th of each month, instead of the 5th and 25th as heretofore.

The "Magdala" leaves on the 25th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that in terms of the resolution passed by the Shareholders of this Bank, the Liquidators will be prepared on and after Monday the 11th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., to distribute to the Shareholders of the Bank the sum of Rupees Seven per Share on the Shares standing in their names.

Holders of Certificates of Shares in the names of other parties will be required to produce their Certificates with duly executed transfers for examination and registration.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January 1869.

NOTIFICATION.

Educational Department.

Bombay, Castle, 7th January 1869.

With reference to the Notification from this Department, dated 14th August 1867,* it is hereby notified that an examination of Candidates for the Gilchrist Scholarship will be held on the 18th instant.

2. Applications from Candidates, accompanied by the Certificates required by the conditions of the Trust, are to be made in writing to the Director of Public Instruction before the 15th instant.

3. The Scholarship is open to all persons born in India except those of pure European descent.

G. GONNE, Secretary to Government.

* Published at page 151 of the "Government Gazette" of the 15th August 1867.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation, for the purpose of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake the necessary terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are earnestly solicited and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

CLARET.

Mrs. J. NEUBERG has just landed ex "Canton," from Bordeaux, a large stock of very superior Breakfast and Dinner Claret, and offers the same at very moderate prices to ensure a speedy sale.

Medoc	at Rs. 10	8 per doz.	Nett Cash.
Pauillac	„ 12	0 „	„
Margaux	„ 16	0 „	„
St. Estephe	„ 14	0 „	„
Do. in Pints	„ 8	0 „	„

Mr. N. can confidently recommend the Claret for its superior quality, and it is only the importation of a large stock which enables him to sell the above at such moderate prices.

PORT WINE.

Mrs. NEUBERG recommends his Port Wine to those who desire to have the benefit of a genuine Wine at a reasonable cost. Being imported direct under a special arrangement, Mr. N. can guarantee its purity and strength.

Each bottle bears Mr. N.'s Brand, in Black Seal, at Rs. 24 per Dozen Nett Cash.

JUST LANDED, per "ELLEN BROWSE," Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale.

In Quarts	at Rs. 6	8 per dozen.
In Pints	„ 4	8 „

J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In Quarts	at Rs. 6	8 per dozen.
In Pints	„ 4	8 „

J. NEUBERG.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Agents for the sale of publications issued by order of the India Office, &c., &c.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS.—Annual Subscription Rs. 75, payable in advance, for delivery in Bombay.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS.—Published on the same plan as the English Reports. Annual Subscription, including postage, Rs. 49.

THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS of the Governor General of India, from 1834 to 1867. By W. Theobald, Esq. New edition. Five volumes, handsomely bound, Rs. 60.

INDIA, ANCIENT AND MODERN.—Fifty Chromolithographs after drawings by W. Simpson, to be completed in Ten Parts at £2 2s. each. Prospectuses on application. Parts I. and II. now ready.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.—A Series of Photographic Illustrations of the Races and Tribes of Hindustan with Descriptive letter-press, issued by order of the India Office. Vols. I. and II. Price Rs. 90, nett cash.

PHARMACOPŒIA OF INDIA.—Prepared under the authority of H. M. Secretary of State for India. Price Rs. 3-8, by post Rs. 4 cash.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. By H. T. Prinsep, Bengal Civil Service. Price Rs. 15; by post Rs. 16.

PRINCIPLES OF MURATHEE GRAMMAR.—By the Rev. J. Stevenson. Fourth edition, Rs. 5.

PICTURE GALLERY AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Surveying, Meteorological, Nautical, Astronomical, Optical and other Scientific Instruments.

Chronolithographs, Coloured Lithographs, and Portfolios of valuable Engravings,

DRAWING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND STATIONERY IN EVERY VARIETY.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES by all the best manufacturers.

JEWELLERY AND PLATED WARE, AND A HOST OF USEFUL SUNDRIES.

, A Catalogue explanatory of the above, with prices of the entire stock of this Department, available on application. Postage free.

Discount—Ten per Cent on all Cash transactions.

Note.—On the arrival of each Mail a few spare Copies of the "Home News" and "Illustrated London News" can usually be had gratis on payment.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps and Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Bengal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PREPARED BOARDS, Redwood, tongued and grooved, suitable for Flooring, Ceiling &c., 6 in. by ¾ in. Also, just arrived per ship "Ardgowan"—6 in. by ¾ in., tongued and grooved, Whitewood, with 6½ in. by ¾ in., tongued, grooved and beaded, of both Whitewood and Redwood. Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

6th January 1869.

PAPER FOR SALE.—Glazed Backing, 300 lb., Marble and Brown Casing 50 lb., Blue Facing 11 lb. Printing, Royal 18 to 28 lb., Double Royal 40 to 50 lb., Double Demy 38 and 40 lb.

Handmade Foolscap 15½ and 18 lb., Post 21 lb., Royal 44 lb.

, Other descriptions shortly expected per Ships "Edinburgh," "Ophelia," and "North." Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, at Worlee Hill, two airy and commodious BUNGALOWS, Nos. 4 and 5, belonging to Mr. Ruttonjee Roopjee Mody. Apply at No. 18 house, in Ballajee Shamsett's Lane, opposite to the New Cloth Market.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, from 1st March to 15th October next, Bungalow 127, Malabar Hill, well furnished and pleasantly situated, close to the sea on the west side. Rent moderate. Apply to "W. M.," Messrs. Glover & Co., Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Bandmaster for H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I. Apply to Band President H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., Borodа.

TO COTTON BUYERS and SHIPPERS.—A Gentleman who has had considerable experience in the Calcutta and Up-country Markets is open to an engagement either as Selector or Inspector. Apply to "A. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the Advertiser, middle-aged, of quiet regular habits, and fond of children, a home with a private family, in or near the Fort, where he is engaged during the day. Address, stating particulars of family (strictly confidential), and terms, which must be moderate to "Pater," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

S. [illegible] & SON, Manufacturers of SURGEONS' INSTRUME[illegible], INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, [illegible] paratus, And dealers in all kinds of DRUGGISTS' SUNDR[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.	
To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25.	Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.	Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD AND LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

A SACRED CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 26th instant.

Several Choirs in Bombay have amalgamated for the purpose of this Concert, the Programme of which will comprise selections (choruses and solos) from the Oratorios and other productions; it will also comprise one or more instrumental pieces.

The amateur musical talent of Bombay responded cordially to the invitation to organize for this Concert, and Ladies and Gentlemen have come forward in considerable numbers who are earnestly devoting themselves to make it all that could be desired even by a critical audience.

Further particulars will shortly be announced.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on Wednesday next, the 13th instant, from parties wishing to supply a Ship of about one thousand tons burthen, for the conveyance of Troops hence to Rangoon and from thence to Madras, there to be discharged on completion of the duty. Provisions for the Troops will be supplied by the Commissariat Department, and tanks and water supplied by Government.

The Vessel tendering for the above duty to be ready for final survey on the 20th instant.

The Vessels tendering will provide storm hatches, accommodation and hatch ladders, and such other fittings, alterations (for ventilation) and stores, together with fittings for Troops and their accoutrements as may be required by the Agent for Transports. It is expected that such Water Tanks as may belong to the Ship will be made available for the reception of water for the use of the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th January 1869.

BACON.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

		Rs. as	Rs. as.
		Cash.	Credit.
FLITCH, preserved in Salt and Sugar; PRIME MIDDLES ONLY, from 18 to 26lbs. each, per lb.		1 0	1 2
Do. do.	ON CUT	1 2	1 4
FINE STREAKED BREAKFAST, in sealed tins, of from 3 to 8 lbs., per lb.		1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE REAL LEADENHALL OX TONGUES;

In Pickle—far superior in flavour and delicacy to every other description of Tongue.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Each	4 8	5 0
Kegs containing three	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LOSS OF HAIR,

arising from weakness of the vessels of the Scalp, may be cured by the use of

MR. BRASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH.

A remedy at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription, in bottles at Cash Rs. 2 as. 4; Credit Rs. 2 as 8 by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS, imported in periodical consignments

OVERLAND.

The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
„ LATAKIA.
„ SHAG.
„ SMOKING MIXTURE.

Tins	each, Cash. 1 4	Credit	1 8
Packets	„ „ 1 0 „		1 4

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Turbeculosis.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See Lancet, Jan. 11 and 18, 1865, and Nov. 17, 1866.

, "The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—Medical Times and Gazette.

"I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on First Stage of Consumption.

Pancreatic	Cash Rs. 1 12	Credit Rs.	2 0
Pancreatic Emulsion	Cash „ 3 0	Credit „	3 8

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES,

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED), sole appointed Agents for the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

to whose BRANDIES was awarded

A FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867,

have just landed the FIRST CONSIGNMENT TO BOMBAY of these celebrated Spirits, the quality of which will be found to sustain fully their high European reputation.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travellers, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES by

COXETER AND SON,

(ESTABLISHED 1839.)

Manufacturers by appointment to

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, LONDON,

are manufactured by first class workmen only, and obtained

PRIZE MEDALS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS of 1851 and 1862

For Superior Workmanship and Quality.

Abdominal Belts.	Knives, Amputating
Amputating Instruments.	Lancets, Abscess
Arm slings.	Lancets, Bleeding
Artery Forceps	Lancets, Gum
Auriscopes	Midwifery Instruments
Bougies, Silver	Needles, Seton and others
Bougies, Wax	Pessaries
Bullet Extractors	Post-mortem Instruments
Bullet Forceps	Probes
Caustic Holders, Ivory	Sounds, Silver and Steel
Caustic Holders, Silver	Specula, Anal
austic Holders, Vulcanite	Specula, Ear
Catheters, Gum Elastic	Specula, Eye
Catheters, Silver	Specula, Vaginal
Cupping Instruments, complete cases	Sphymographs, Maury's
Cupping Glasses	Splints
Dilators, Holt's	Sponge Tents
Ear Douches	Sponges, Sanitary
Ear Trumpets	Stethoscopes
Ear Vibrators, Solomon's	Suspensory Bandages
Enema Apparatus, Coxeter's	Syringes, Elastic
„ Irrigateur	Syringes, Glass
„ Dr. Kennedy's	Syringes, Vulcanite
„ Mathews'	Test Tubes, and Racks
„ Read's	Tongue Depressors
„ omach Pump Ap-	Tourniquets
paratus	Trocars
„ Veterinary	Trusses, Coles'
„ al Human	Trusses, Ordinary
„ Anel's	Trusses, Salmon and Ody's
	Trusses, White's Mocmain
	Urinometers
	Urinals, Glass

[illegible] URS.

[illegible] Vanille, Cha- [illegible] assorted... } 28 0

[illegible], Syracuse, Still [illegible] pear in a future

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY. (BOMBAY BRANCH.) BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle. (Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Established in Calcutta upwards of half a century.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by this course.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following Terms :—

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices, All orders to the Cash-Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

THE TRADE.—We shall be happy to supply the Trade on the most liberal terms. Our English quotations are especially directed to local and up-country dealers interested in the Wine Trade, and we trust that we shall at all times be prepared to supply any quantity at a short notice.

* The brands marked with an asterisk (*) are daily expected.

SHERRIES

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerex. The following are the Brands we have always on hand :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
15 0	X		Sound ordinary Wine ..... Rs.	13 0
20 0	{	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	{	A	Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	{	C	Red—A pale rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	{	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine.	24 0
30 0	{	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0		3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	{	4	White—Vine de Pasto—a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London: a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
32 0	{		Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
35 0	{		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
	{		Brown and Golden Sherries of the same quality as those marked A, B, C, and 1 and 2, also in stock at the same rates	

MARSALA.

*16 0	{	No. 1, Old Marsala, from one of the finest districts in Sicily. A nice Luncheon or Dinner Wine, very wholesome	14 0
*18 0	{	No. 2, Ditto, ditto. This is also the produce of one of the best districts in Sicily, it has quite the East Indian character, having had a voyage to India and home again and re-shipped to Bombay.	16 8

N.B.—We have just received a batch of this pure wine and recommend it strongly.

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

*18 0		One Grape, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	{	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	{	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, in possession of Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
*32 0	{	White Port, the produce of the White Grape, it is delicate and mellow	28 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

30 0	{	Corden Blue—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
*30 0		Ditto, ditto, Copper Capsule, similar	28 0
*38 0		Creme de Bousy— double anchor	34 0
30 0	{	Light Dry Sillery, more body, and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
*39 0	{	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a Pale straw colored, good bouquet and very mellow and dry	35 0
41 0	{	Silver Neck with* (star)—a pale elegant Wine from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims.	38 0
41 0	{	Gold Neck, with* (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	{	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
45 0	{	Gold Neck, with * * (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuyee's of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	{	Silver Neck with * * (double star)—brand, Payne and Co., Rheims, same Cuyee as above, but not so dry	40 0

* Double Magnum.—In cases of 4 bottles equal to 16 ordinary quarts at Rs. 60 per case—Cash, good delivery.

* Single Magnum (double bottle).—In cases of 6 bottles, equal to 1 doz. quarts, at Rs. 42 per case, good delivery. Specially selected from a good Cuyee suitable for Clubs and Messes.

* Half-pints.—The size is well adapted for invalids, or for use on board the P. and O. Steamers.

Pints.—Most of the above Wines are to be had in Pints at a small advance on the cost of a case of 24 pints (equal to 1 doz. quarts).

N.B.—Our quotations to the Trade may be had on application.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.			Cash.
34 0	{	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	30 0
37 0		Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
42 0		Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS

34 0	{	Crown Brand fine Sparkling, highly recommended ..... Rs.	32 0
*45 0		Ehrenbreitstein pale and elegant	40 0

It will be observed that our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns.

STILL HOCKS.

Credit.			Cash.
20		Laubenheim Vintage 1862 ..... Rs.	18 0
23 0		Bodenthal, ditto 1862	20 8
23 8		Geisenheim, ditto 1862	21 0
25 0		Hattenheim, ditto 1862	22 0
*29 0		Nierstein, ditto 1862	26 0
*36 0		Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0
24 0		Erbach ditto 1862	21 0

Rudesheimer, Johnnisberger, and Steinberger, also in stock of select vintages. Qs. 28, 34, and 36 respectively, cash.

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux houses where we have always a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
		Rs.
13 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Ledoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
*20 0	Batailley	18 0
*20 0	Beychevill	18 0
*34 0	Chateau Lafite	28 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
2,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pa	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	290
2,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	390
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
1,500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,160,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1340
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	830 to 825
1,080,000	1,000	500	9,11-14	Do. New	330
	1,000	1,000	Nil	Freze Land	110
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	780
...	5,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	265

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	9000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1775
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2000
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
40,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	625 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750		Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	15½	Alliance Spinning	1735
30,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all		Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p c.	Bombay United	1425
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all		Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	all	125	Manockji Petit's	995
200,000	2,500	all		Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1490

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.
200,000	2,000	all	300	Bombay Coast

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'd'gs Co.
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company
1,50,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
1,015,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay
800,000	200	25		Do. China
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat
1,200,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Dr'dency B'k.
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
1,000,000	200	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank
800,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	...	Ap'loiF'dWarehouse
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	...	Back Bay Co.
800,000	...	3,500	...	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	...	Prere Reclamation
...	...	3,500	...	...	Iron Shipping
					Victoria Spinning

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 11/16d. to ¾
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to ¾
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2-0
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99 Nominal.
China	60 Do. do.	216

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 220
Carolus	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-an[illegible]half per cent.	112½
Five pe[illegible]	108½
Four per [illegible]	94½
F[illegible] (Public Works Loan)	106
F[illegible]. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
[illegible]benture Loans	109
[illegible] do. do.	108
[illegible] do. do.	103½
[illegible]. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 9TH JANUARY 1869.

	OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee		230 to 232
Akote		228 to 230
Broach		232 to 234
Dhollera		222 to 224
Bhownuggur		210 to 220
Veraval		222 to 225
Vingorla		245 to 247
Dharwar Sangor		222 to 225
Khandeish		222 to 225
Barsee		
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		252 to 253
Hingunghat		262 to 264

Ready sales 275 Candies. Market quiet.

CALCUTTA.—5TH JANUARY, 1869.

The market for Government Securities was not active to-day; the transactions reported were at the following rates:—4 per cents., in sums of Rs. 10,000, at Rs. 5-8 discount; public works, 5 per cents., at Rs. 3-6 and 3-8 premium; 5 per cents., of 1856-57 at from Rs. 8-6 to 8-10 premium; 5½ per cents. last evening, about 2 lakhs, at Rs. 12-12 premium; no business reported to-day.

Calcutta Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures sold at Rs. 6-4 premium.

The following transactions reported in shares.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 140.

People's Bank shares, at Rs. 33.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 280.

R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s shares, 2 at Rs. 265 each.

Spence's Hotel Co.'s shares, a few only, at Rs. 8 each.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Clarke, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Gavegan, Captain, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

Maude, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 9.

Bertie, Lieutenant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Halliday, Colonel, 12th Regiment M. N. I., on furlough, to England.

Carmichael, Lieutenant 5th Lancers, on duty, to England.

Scott, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Telford, Mr., Acting Superintendent of Army Schools, on duty, to Surat.

Beake, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Maude, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	1l 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£5 10s. 0d.	p. Box
	(Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal	
China	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest.	
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 9	Euphrates (s)	Avern	Kurrachee Jan. 6.
	General Outram (s)	Hewett	Cochin, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 9	British India	Wemyss	Liverpool.
	Timoor Shaw	Dugdall	Calcutta.
	Golconda (s)	Blake	Aden and Suez.
	General Have-lock (s)	Teasdale	Nowanuggur.
10	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Jan. 8.
	H. M.'s Octavia (s)	Heath	Trincomalee, Dec. 28.
	Empress of India	——	Calcutta, Dec. 9.

The ship Ambrose, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

KURRACHEE, 9th, 4-50 P.M.—Steamer "Punjaub" leaving harbour.

KURRACHEE, 9th, 5-55 P.M.—Ship "Windsor Castle" leaving harbour.

GWADUR, 10th, 8 A.M.—Mail steamer "Comorin" left for Kurrachee during night.

PASO, 10th, 12-25 P.M.—Steamer "Martaban" from Bushire in sight.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4 Kurrachee (s) ....A. Cottier ....Moulmein, Dec. 28.
Pere de Famille ....Guillemain ...Bordeaux, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4 Catch Merchant .... —— .... ——
5 Meinam (s) .... —— .... ——
Ganges .... —— .... ——
Moultan .... —— .... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3 Mongulia (s) .... Stewart .... Galle.
4 Arabia (s) .... Ballantine .... Bombay.
Wolverene .... Munday .... Melbourne.
C. N. .... Salmon .... Bombay.
Westward Ho .... in sight.
5 Abyssinia .... Templeton .... Calcutta.
Antelope .... Nicolson .... Colombo.
Joshua .... Stevenson .... Liverpool.
Tiverton .... Smith .... Bombay.
Asia (s) .... Wind .... Bombay.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 6th, 7th and 8th January.
,, Russia, 9th January.
,, Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 6th January.
,, Alexandria, 7th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th to 8 P.M. of the 10th January, are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 42	0 1
,, Calcutta	10 48	8 28

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 2130 of 1868-69.

CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES.—A Convocation for conferring Degrees will be holden in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th January 1869, at 5 P.M.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Bombay, 5th January 1869. University Registrar.

No. 2131 of 1868-69.

SENATE.

MEMBERS of the Senate who intend to be present at the Convocation on the 12th, are requested to send their Cards to the Registrar on or before MONDAY next, the 11th instant.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Bombay, 5th January 1869. University Registrar.

No. 2132 of 1868-69.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of attending the Convocation for conferring Degrees to be holden in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 12th January 1869, at 5 P.M., are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their Cards with their address thereon, under Envelopes, addressed—"To the University Registrar, Town Hall."

Cards of Admission will be afterwards sent.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Bombay, 5th January 1869. University Registrar.

No. 2133 of 1868-69.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic costume will be worn at the admission to Degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 12th January 1869, at 5 P.M.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume, or uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's gown and scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellow is a College cap.

4. Gowns and scarfs of the University will be given for use on this occasion to applicants entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of costumes

5. Messrs. Watson and Co., Robe-Makers to the University, will provide the Academic costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on prepayment of Rs. 10.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Bombay, 5th January 1869. University Registrar.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

No. 2134 of 1868-69.

CONVOCATION of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY for CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 12TH JANUARY 1869.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES, and GRADUATES, are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at 3 P.M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The Senate are requested to be in the Durbar Room by a quarter past 4 o'clock.

3.—Visitors should alight from their carriages either at the steps on the West side of the Town Hall or under the North Porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University seats, that is, fronting the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats behind those reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies.

6.—Procession.—At five o'clock the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University will enter the Hall, when all present will RISE AND REMAIN STANDING until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS.
(In pairs,)
Juniors first.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, & BISHOPS,
(In Pairs,)
Educational Officers; Members of the Legislative Council
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council; Bishops; Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs,)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
DEANS.
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE CHANCELLOR.

7.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University having taken their seats in front of the statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;

The passing of a Grace by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree;

His Presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and

His Admission to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make Declaration of the Degrees conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will RISE AND REMAIN STANDING until the retiring procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows has left the Hall.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Bombay, 5th January 1869. University Registrar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SHEWELL—DUNSTERVILLE—January 9th, at Kirkee, by the Rev. R. Easum, Arthur M. Shewell, Esq., Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, son of E. W. Shewell, Esq., of Cheltenham, to Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, C.S.I., Commissary General, of the Bombay Army.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

STANDEN—January 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Douglas Standen, 27th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WINTER—BLISS—January 1st, at Ootacamund, by the Rev. C. R. Drury, M. A., Mr. George Rift Winter, of Arcomum, to Sarah Florance, second daughter of the Rev. T. Bliss, B. A., Ootacamund.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

BRODHURST—January 1st, at Benares, the wife of Maynard Brodhurst, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

Waghorn—January 5th, at Agra, the wife of Surgeon A. R. Waghorn, of a son.

POLLOCK—January 1st, at Peshawur, the wife of Major Pollock, Commissioner, of son.

MARRIAGE.

SPURGEON—TURNBULL—December 26th, at Christ Church, Rawul Pindee, by the Rev. A. W. Irwin, Captain Christopher Palgrave Spurgeon, 36th Regiment, to Caroline Dunsmure, eldest daughter of Dr. F. Turnbull, 24th Regiment P. N. I.

DEATH.

MORAN—December 24th, at Sung Janie, Rawul Pindee, Philip Mathew McGuiness Moran, aged 3 months, child of P. J. Moran, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.

NOTICE.—Mrs. Seymour Fitzgerald will be happy to receive Visitors at Parell on Monday afternoon, the 11th instant, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

J. G. GRAHAM, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp.
Government House, Parell, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1869.

ALTHOUGH not needed to convince the public that vigorous measures are absolutely necessary, if the Municipality of Bombay is to be saved from its present discreditable condition, and from the dangers which threaten its future, near and remote, the Report on the Loan Bill, which we published on Saturday, affords an additional and a melancholy satisfaction to all who have insisted on Inquiry. The severe moderation of this Report, the restraint which the Committee imposed upon its language, coupled with the deplorable character of the facts set forth, render comment almost unnecessary. But no such damning verdict on our painful state ought to be issued without being followed by action, prompt and thorough because unless this course is adopted there can be no more security for a sound financial administration in the future than there was in the past. For this strong, this unanswerable reason, we reiterate our demand for an inquiry, not for the vain purpose of producing a well-written report and yards of statistical appendices, but for the definite purpose of laying bare the real condition of the Municipality and basing thereon effective remedial measures. Now that a further glimpse, on authority none can dispute, has been obtained of long prevailing evils, the Local Government, which is really responsible, can no longer shirk its obvious duty, on pain of being held indifferent to the well-being of Bombay. We know that the Government is not indifferent, that it is deeply annoyed at the spectacle we present to jealous neighbours, that it is most anxious to do its duty, and that all now required is a little moral courage, a little resolution. After perusing the report under notice we do not see on what grounds the Government can vindicate further delay in dealing with an evil of such magnitude, or refrain any longer from instituting an Inquiry demanded alike by the Public and the Municipal Commissioner.

What do we find in the Report? That on the 31st of December we owed Rs. 19,63,336, that a portion of this large sum had been met by diverting six lakhs from the Drainage Loan and by borrowing three lakhs from the Bank of Bombay—sums that must be repaid; that about six lakhs of overdue taxes will probably be recovered in 1869; and that, although apparently a loan of more than seventeen lakhs is required, yet that a loan of fifteen will suffice "to clear the Municipality of all overdue debt, and leave a suitable cash balance on the 31st of March." Then follows this crushing comment—"Less would not provide for the completeremoval of all excuse for the perpetuation of irregular arrangements of doubtful legality by which the real state of the Municipal Fund is obscured and effective control of it hindred." But, we may ask, when provision has been made to wipe out debt, what security shall we have that this time next year the process will not have to be repeated? What guarantee have we that "irregular arrangements of doubtful legality" will cease; or that effective control will be enforced? In short, what ground is there for believing that when the loan is negotiated and spent, the management of Municipal affairs will thenceforth proceed upon sound, straightforward, business-like principles? None whatever. It was not within the province of the Committee to point out the needed reforms or indicate the needed securities; for that essential work can only be done thoroughly by an independent, impartial, exhaustive investigation by a Government Commission.

The limited inquiry into our present condition was supplemented by a glance into the past with a view to discover the causes of the large deficit. From the published figures it appears that out of the Rs. 15,18,936 remaining due on the 1st of July 1865, when Mr. Crawford entered on his duties, no less than Rs. 13,03,376 were recovered; and further that the whole of this large sum, excepting Rs. 4,85,169, the deficit on the 1st of July 1865, went to defray charges incurred subsequent to that date. If these calculations be accurate, it follows that the administration did not suffer, but on the contrary benefitted by the arrears due when the Municipal Commissioner became responsible. Nor is this all. In the words of the Report the Income between the 1st of July 1865, and the end of 1868 * includes an exceptional receipt of Rs. 13,65,213 by transfer from the Drainage Fund, a sum which more than equalled the estimated deficit on the 1st of July 1865 [Rs. 4,85,169] and the assets which had to be subsequently written off as irrecoverable [Rs. 2,15,560] by Rs. 6,64,484." Well may the Committee, after setting forth this striking statement, add the significant remark that "it is difficult to reconcile this large expenditure in excess of income, with fulfilment of the provisions of the Municipal Act." The public good absolutely requires that adequate means should be forthwith adopted to safeguard the future from the calamities of the past, and the discredit of the present. The means and safeguards cannot be found without inquiry.

In justice to the Municipal Commissioner we readily admit, as we have admitted before, that he has had to struggle against very serious obstacles, due in part to the Municipal Act, and in part of the bad system of tax-gathering, for which he is not at all responsible; and of these obstructions the Committee have taken due note. Delays in payment, caused by defective means of collecting income, led to increased charges for labour and materials, estimated by Mr. Crawford at no less than 25 per cent. "These delays in payment," says the report, "were a hindrance to orderly and effective action by the Controller of Municipal Accounts while the consequent confusion of accounts was an obstacle to control by the Bench of Justices. The remedy for the future must be sought in improved means of collection, and in the real exercise of the checks intended and provided by the Municipal Act." On this we may say that experience has proved that the Bench of Justices, as at present constituted, are quite incapable of exercising any appreciable control. They have neither the means nor the power. Even the Finance Committee is an irregular, not to say illegal body, and can only prevail in so far as the moral force of its members is influential with the Commissioner. The actual European element in the Bench is uncertain and fluctuating, while the native element, as we have often shown, is a permanent compactly organized force. The Municipal Commissioner avows and exercises the right of *anticipating* the sanction of the Justices to expenditure, which is equivalent to compelling their sanction. That right can only be fairly exercised where the tax-providing body has the corresponding power of dismissing the spending agency when it runs into needless excesses. Practically, as hitherto existing, the Municipal—constitution shall we call it?—enables the Commissioner, at the cost of listening to a few caustic speeches, to do pretty much what he likes. In reality the people of Bombay are held bound to provide as many lakhs as the Commissioner feels it expedient to spend, while the Commissioner is responsible only to the Local Government. The constitution is vicious; everybody—Bench, Commissioner, Government—is in a false position; and sound management can only be the work, not of will and foresight, but a happy chance—a fortuitous, but fortunate concourse of incidents. To a great extent the present Municipal Commissioner has been the victim of the anomalous combination we have described; but he has himself only to thank for the trouble clouding over a once bright career. Believing himself to have done well, and being sincere and ardent, we do not wonder at his demand for an inquiry, which he feels would result in the triumphant vindication. Be it so. We do not ask for inquiry to satisfy any personal objects, legitimate or otherwise, but solely that disorder may be made to cease; that order may take its place; that the Municipality, delivered from undue burdens, may flourish; and that the Government may be set free from vexation by doing its plain duty.

IT appears that the Madras Club proposed to entertain the new Viceroy at dinner, but that Lord Mayo respectfully declined the honour.

WE learn that in order to meet the threatened famine in Kattywar, the Political Agent at Muscat has suggested that wheat should be imported into that Province from the Euphrates, where it is said to be very cheap.

THE Government of India has agreed to lend the Tonk Durbar one lakh of rupees, to enable it to relieve its suffering subjects during the present season of scarcity. The loan is granted on the security of the revenues of the Tonk State and is to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

WE observe that Mr. R. D. Lowe, late Lieutenant in H. M.'s Madras Staff Corps, from which it will be remembered he was discharged, was bound over to appear before the Cantonment Court at Poona on Saturday on a charge of criminal assault. The *Poona Observer* promises further particulars.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, authority has been obtained from the Secretary of State by telegraph, after urgent representations from India, for immediate arrangements being made to proceed with the great irrigation works of Behar, and Government has already issued orders for the commencement of these much required works.

WE observe an announcement of the death of Captain Power, of the 2nd Battalion 10th Foot. The deceased officer expired suddenly between Secunderabad and Sholapore in consequence, it is supposed, of disease of the heart. He is much regretted at Secunderabad, and the soldiers' game, which were to have taken place at Trimulgherry, were put off.

WE should not wonder if cold and hunger complete the defeat of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. The winter has set in severely in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee, and the Sirdar has few routes to choose from and no certain source of supplies to depend upon. It is easy to understand that he has felt himself too weak to hazard a battle, and it has not been the Ameer's policy to force him into one. He has sought by means of intrigue to obtain a footing in Ghuznee, and has appealed also to some of the Candahar notabilities for aid; but the enemy seems on all hands too wakeful and active for him, and has the advantage over him in numbers, funds and provisions. It appears that up to the 26th December three lakhs of rupees had reached Cabul from the Government of India—and more was expected. This aid is timely and invaluable, and seems to be appreciated as it deserves. The Ameer's head-quarters were at Shushgao (a little way on the Cabul side of Ghuznee), but his son, Mahomed Yakoob Khan, was marching at the head of twelve thousand men to Kera Bagh, on the other side of Ghuznee, in order to be ready for any movement that might be made against either Guznee or Candahar by Abdool Rahman Khan, whose head-quarters were beyond Kera Bagh. A report of a fight reached Cabul but required confirmation.

OUR Afghanistan letter contains some interesting passages about Turkistan and the Russians. It is not surprising to hear that trade between Bokhara and Lower Turkistan is on the decline, but on the increase between Bokhara and the Russian territories. No great ingenuity in taxation is required to give Russian trade the monopoly. We are told that merchants can now go without trouble from Khojend to Turkistan. The appointment of Sekunder Khan to be Governor of Samarcand is as good, for the Russians, as the appointment of one of their own officers would be—perhaps better. Russians now walk unmolested through the streets of Bokhara. Vámbéry, if he repeated his journey now-a-days, might we suppose throw off his disguise with safety in the place where formerly he had most to fear.

THE *Poona Observer* hears that Captain Clarke, of the Commissariat Department, is about to proceed to England on leave, and that Captain G. S. Mignon will be appointed to the Commissariat Department at Poona.

WE learn from the *Bombay Guardian* that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has received an accession to its staff of missionaries in Bombay, in Mr. Williams, who lately arrived here, and who will receive ordination on the arrival of the Bishop.

THE *Dandeyo*—"the Exposer"—should be clearer in its sentiments and more careful in its facts. (It may be necessary to explain that the "Dandy-O" is a Bombay native print.) It has an English article on the year 1868, two-thirds of it devoted to Broach; and the moral of the year seems intended to be pointed in the following sentences:—

"There has been an inauguration of a new line of policy towards the subject race, which may, in course of time, prove benignant or otherwise according as the controlling power may direct it. That year has been particularly marked from the commencement to the end with an open partiality with the doings of the governing race here as well as in England. The right of settling the respective rights has been altogether, much to their discredit, ignored. India has been saddled with the expense of the welcome dinner to the Pacha of Egypt and of the Abyssinian Expedition."

We daresay something terribly significant is meant to be expressed; but that may be left alone. What we regret is that any native paper should so grossly misinform its readers as to tell them that India has to pay the expense of the Abyssinian expedition. The writer, by the way, ought to learn the difference between the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey.

A SHOCKING instance of parsimony is mentioned by the *Indian Church News*, a Madras print. That paper has actually been "credibly informed" that the Rev. B. O'M. Deane, acting Chaplain of Emmanuel Church, has suggested that some of the surplices of the choir should be cut up to make shirts for the use of the school boys!

THE *Madras Gazette* announces that Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Loftus Steel, Madras Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 21st December. 1868, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated the 16th January, 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval; and that Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu Thomas French, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Fox Place, Madras Staff Corps, get Brevet promotion from 21st December, 1868.

A CENSUS of Bengal is to be taken in 1871.

SIR DONALD MACLEOD, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was to visit Calcutta before the departure of Sir John Lawrence.

IT was expected that Mr. R. B. Chapman would take charge of the Financial Secretariat from Mr. Edward Lushington on Saturday last.

RAIN fell in partial showers in Calcutta on Sunday, the 3rd inst. This, remarks the *Englishman*, was the first fall since 5th October, when 1-31 inches were registered.

WE observe that Captain H. Howe has been appointed by the Government of India to officiate as Master Attendant of Calcutta during the absence of Captain Reddie, who has obtained a year's leave on account of ill-health.

THE Stud Department having been directed to set aside, for issue to the Native Cavalry returned from Abyssinia, any remounts they might deem fitted for that purpose, though not up to the real requirement of the Stud, 185, says the *Pioneer*, were set aside, which have been divided between the 10th and 12th Regiments.

THE *Englishman* has been informed that several influential Yarkundi Chiefs have sent a mission to the Indian Government with a request for the deputation of a British commercial agent to Yarkund. Should the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab visit Calcutta, he will, no doubt, make this proposition a subject of discussion in any interview he may have with the Viceroy. Sir Donald is himself, to judge by the last Punjab report, strongly inclined to comply with this request, but it is a question whether his views will be shared in by the Government of India.

A PROJECT was lately laid before the Madras Government for a Railway between Pondicherry and Madras. We learn, however, from the *Indian Daily News*, that another scheme has been brought forward for running a traction engine between the two towns. The road is in excellent order, and the only obstruction is the Palar, a narrow bed of sand that requires bridging.

THE *Sind News* says—"James Graham, chief officer of the ship *Sparkler*, Captain A. Miller, was sent to the Bombay Lunatic Asylum in charge of Constable Holmes on the 23rd ultimo. The circumstances which led to his being sent to the General Hospital here by his captain, was that he made repeated attempts to commit suicide by trying to get through the cabin windows and over the side of the ship. It has been ascertained that he has a father living at No. 6 Princes's Street, Port Glasgow, Renfrewhire. He was declared of unsound mind by Dr. Styles, and upon his recommendation sent to the Asylum at Bombay for treatment and removal to England."

CAPTAIN WATT and Lieutenant Eckford, R. E., have been appointed members of the Torpedo Committee assembled at Calcutta under the Presidentship of Colonel Hyde. This Committee is a branch only of the Hooghly and Mutlah Defences Commission. We suppose there is no capital in the world which can be so easily secured from the possibility of insult as the capital—*pace* Bombay—of our Eastern Empire.—*Pioneer*.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Calcutta announcing that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the half-year ended the 31st ultimo.

We learn also that the Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the same period, of Rs. 37-8 per share, being at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

THE brig *Wolverene* which makes an annual voyage to Madras from Australia, arrived in the Madras roads last Monday with a batch of thirty-seven horses, which are described by the *Melbourne Argus* as superior to any that had ever before left that port. They have been very carefully selected, and amongst them are several upstanding pairs, and others well adapted for the Turf, or as chargers and roadsters. According to the *Argus* they are mostly from the Western district, but amongst the blood stock are several selection from the racing stud of Judge Cheek, (N. S. W.) These embrace Eugenie, Ivanhoe, Princess, Speculation, and some young stock by Touchstone and Kelpie.—*Madres Times*.

A DISTURBANCE AT HYDERBAD (DECCAN.)

THE *Englishman's* Hyderabad correspondent informs us that a rumour is current amongst the Natives of that city, that a serious dispute, on the subject of the distribution of their father's estate had taken place between the two sons of a deceased Arab Chief of note. One of the young men assembled his followers, and took up such a position in the streets leading to his late father's residence as to prevent all ingress or egress. As soon as the Minister heard of the occurrence, he sent the Chief word that he would at once attack him, unless he dispersed his party and retired to his own house. At this juncture the Nawab Shumsool-omrah interfered as a mediator, and quiet was restored. The principal offender in the late bribery cases, Munshi Ahmed Ali, has been convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 7TH JAN., AFT.

A favourable issue of the Conference which assembles at Paris on the 9th, is now expected.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's? (Mr. George Otto Trevelyan's) speech on his re-election announced the permanency (sic) and irresponsibility of the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Stafford Northcote has been elected Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The court martial on Captain Wilmhurst in connection with the wreck of the ship *Bremensis* has commenced.

SURRENDER OF THE CRETAN INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8TH JAN.

The *Levant Herald* of to-day announces that Petropaulakis, his son, and all the remaining insurgents and volunteers in Crete have surrendered to the

over, has been refused him, and he has only been promoted to Captain by brevet. I am of opinion that if he has the matter properly represented that he must get the rank, as, having been once admitted to the Staff Corps, he is bound by all its rules for pay and promotion and has nothing to do with the cadre of the late 41st N. I. or the officers borne upon its rolls. An officer promoted in the cadre of a regiment, should he hold superior rank to that he may have in the Staff Corps, has no claim or title to it. Lieutenant Chatterton's case is a very hard one.

I must now conclude. We are much in want of rain, but I fear we are doomed to have to wait a little longer for it. The "Flying Foam," out I believe about 137 days, has arrived at Calcutta from Liverpool, bringing out twelve commissioned officers, two ladies, one child, twenty non-commissioned officers, 283 privates, forty-two women, and forty-four children. The men are drafts for different regiments and will proceed temporarily to Chinsurah. Another large batch of troops from Madras arrived yesterday under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hunter. It consisted of five native officers, 251 privates, twenty-five public followers, fifty-two private followers, 241 women, and 262 children.

NEEMUCH, 5TH JANUARY.

FOR the last week there have been so many arrivals and departures that I have been almost tempted to start a sort of "Fashionable Intelligencer," such as one sees at the watering-places in England. The only difficulty is that there is no printing press in the place, so the idea, like so many other brilliant ones, fails from want of means to carry it out. It is, perhaps, just as well after all, for it could scarcely survive our "season"—as I may call the cold weather.

First we had a visit from Lieutenant Heavyside, R.E., passing down country for the purpose of taking astronomical observations connected with the great Trigonometrical Survey. During his stay, which we regret only lasted a few days, it was surprising how scientific some people's conversation became, and how glibly they spoke of transits, latitudes, right ascensions, and about the same time, also, Colonel Hughes, Political Agent for Malwa, came into camp from the districts for the purpose of trying a wretched man who had, I believe, murdered a woman and then cut his own throat to such an extent that it was doubted whether he could, if found guilty, be handed over to the hangman for some time. He had been tried before in the districts and convicted, but for some reason this was found to be illegal, and he has to be tried over again in camp. This has surprised many persons who held firmly to the belief that no one could, under any circumstances, be tried twice for the same offence, and has caused a good many arguments for and against the theory.

The detachment of the Royals that I mentioned in my last, started on the morning of the 2nd inst. for Nusseerabad, under command of Lieutenant Yarde, with Dr. Gunning in medical charge.

There is a rumour that there is to be another change in the medical officers here. The authorities seem never to tire of sending the younger Assistant Surgeons tramping about the country from place to place. A good deal of this, of course, is unavoidable, but still it is done to an extent that seems rather wanton, unless perhaps it is with the object of giving them experience, and anything but a "royal road" they have to travel to gain it.

The same day that the detachment marched, the guns of the artillery announced the arrival of Major General Adams, C.B. He was accompanied by Colonel Hewitt, Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Angelo, A.D.C. I have also to mention, while on the subject of arrivals, that of Captain Crispin, attached to the 28th N. I., to join from the Punjab. Captain Moray, of the same regiment, has left this for Poona, where he proceeds on sick leave.

On Saturday the General began his inspections by having the 2nd Cavalry out. What they did in the morning I cannot say, but in the evening he saw their "review" in the presence of nearly all the "beauty and fashion" of the place. Their marching past was very good indeed, except that I saw a few horses cantering during the "trot;" they did not gallop past in the usual way but in line. After this they went through the sword exercise and several manœuvres, which were executed with great celerity and precision, and ended off with a charge by successive squadrons, which elicited warm encomiums (or encomia, if you like) as they went past the flagstaff like three flashes of lightning and disappeared into a cloud of dust. The General complimented them on their appearance and style of working, which reflect great credit on Major Blair, V.C., who has commanded them for the last couple of years.

May I here suggest, not only for the people of Neemuch but for those in all stations, that before any review in which cavalry or artillery take part, it would be a great boon to the spectators, and much appreciated by the fairer portion of them, if a staff officer were sent on the ground to ascertain the direction of the wind and to place the flagstaff so that the dust and smoke should be blown from instead of towards it. *Ver. sap.*

Sunday, of course, was a day of rest, but made remarkable by our having the best sung hymn in Church that the choir have yet performed. On Monday the Artillery were inspected by the General. The attendance of lookers-on at the evening parade was small, owing to an idea that there was not to be a "review." The marching past of the battery, both at a walk and a trot, was very good indeed. In fact, I don't think I ever saw a battery working together better, or more steadily, although one of those accidents occurred (that *will* happen to Artillery on parade, though seldom seen in the field) just before reaching the flagstaff, when one of the waggon traces broke. After trotting past in half batteries they formed up and opened fire, and then retreated and advanced; threw one flank back or another forward, according to the usual custom of field days, for half an hour or so; and the remarks I have made as to their steadiness in marching past equally apply to their manœuvring, at least as far as one could judge of what they were doing through the thick clouds of dust and smoke. The General expressed himself much pleased with everything.

Another child of the Royals has been bitten by a dog,—whether mad or not, is not quite certain. It is surely time that something should be done to abate the nuisance of dogs in camp. Apropos de nuisances, the Artillery clock is the greatest nuisance in the world—at least in our little world. It is never right for two consecutive days, I might almost say hours, and as the gun depends on this clock, and all our watches and parade-calls on the gun, you may fancy what a state of confusion we are sometimes in. here is, however, an atom of consolation in the fact that if late when asked to dinner or for any duty, one has a never-failing excuse to fall back upon in "*that*" gun, or more rationally "*that*" clock. I wish Government, or the Cantonment Committee (as in Nusseerabad,) or some one whose business it is would provide a new one in place of the crazy old thing that has been out of order for years.

I have no news to give you this week about the famine, except that I think it likely after all that no troops will have to leave camp in the hot weather, as a very good site for wells has been discovered, and it is proposed to dig four or five of them there. It is to be hoped that this proposition may be carried out.

UMBALLA, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE most important item of news in this letter is that the railway between Umballa and Meerut positively opens to-morrow, the 1st January. There will be two arrivals and two departures daily, the former being at 5-55 P.M. and 12-50 A.M., and the latter at 1-30 A.M. and 9 A.M. The journey occupies six hours to Meerut, and the fares are first class Rs. 11-2-6, second class Rs. 5-9-3 and third class Rs. 1-13-9. The contractors are about to celebrate the event by a magnificent ball in the mess house of the 21st Hussars, which has been lent to them for this occasion. All the residents of Umballa have received invitations, and many guests are also expected from a distance. I am told that no less than sixty-two people are coming from Meerut alone. Neither is this the only gaiety in prospect. Our hospitable and popular General Becher gives a ball to the station this evening, and I hear that the 21st Hussars are likely to follow his example shortly. Christmas was celebrated by a large dinner given by the 106th Light Infantry, which upwards of sixty persons sat down to, followed by a dance. Christmas day itself was ushered in by a salute of twenty-one guns. I do not remember ever having heard of such a ceremony before; perhaps it is an indication of the spread of High Church principles in India; it certainly bears a strong resemblance to the practice of celebrating Saints' days in Roman Catholic countries. A salute of twenty-one guns is usually termed a royal salute; on this occasion I imagine the more proper title would be a celestial salute.

On the 28th the 10th Bengal Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Palliser, arrived here from Abyssinia *en route* to Sealkote, where they are to be stationed. The General, anxious to give these Abyssinian heroes a fitting reception, ordered the Band of the 21st Hussars to play them in and himself rode out to meet them, attended by all his staff. Unfortunately the morning was very foggy, and the intended to be given to the 12th B. C. who, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Gough, arrived here this morning to be stationed. A spell, however, seems to hang over the Bengal portion of the cavalry of the army of Abyssinia, for owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the Colonel of the 21st Hussars, the band of the latter regiment was not forthcoming. The General and his staff, however, met the new comers some two miles out of cantonments and accompanied them to their lines. The 12th seem a serviceable and ready-looking lot of men, but as rough as they are ready, there being a great diversity of arms amongst them. The horses also are rather small, but as well as those of the 10th seem in good condition, and none the worse for their long march. The 10th B. C. march to morrow for Sealkote, detaching from Loodianah a squadron for Meean Meer. Three companies of the 105th have arrived at Meerut, and the remainder of the regiment may be expected daily. As soon as that occurs the 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, which has been already moved into camp, will proceed by train to Umballa. They will remain here under canvass till about the 20th March, when they will proceed to Dugshai.

The 26th Native Infantry are expected here daily. The 2nd Ghoorkas under Colonel McPherson will arrive here on the 4th January *en route* to Dehra Doon, where they are to be stationed.

I am told that there will become two Brigade Majorships vacant during the first quarter of the year. One of these will probably be given to Major Eteson, of the Buffs, who officiated as Brigade Major a short time ago at Morar during the absence of Captain Morgan with the Hazara Field Force.

Dr. Guise, Inspector General of Hospitals H. M.'s Indian forces, Meerut, will not, I am credibly informed, vacate his appointment till the 1st March.

On the evening of the 28th we had a little rain, and a thick fog something like a Scotch mist on the mornings of the 28th and 29th. The result is that grain is a trifle cheaper, but we are anxiously looking for a good downpour of rain, and with reasonable hopes, too, for the winter has begun in the hills, snow having fallen at Simla on the 30th. The commencement of winter in the hills is generally followed by rain down here, and the weather certainly looks unsettled. In the meantime, however, there is great distress and much emigration from the more poverty-stricken districts. On Christmas day I saw a whole family with their few moveables laden on bullocks pass through this station. They were almost literally starving, and said that in some districts they had been obliged to purchase even water. They had come from Bekaneer and were apparently proceeding towards the Punjab. This is not a solitary case, for the station swarms with famished wretches. I fancy they get little assistance from their fellow countrymen. There is one noble exception, however, to this rule. Brij Lall, the camel contractor of Umballa, has commenced a work estimated to cost Rs. 25,000 for the sole purpose of giving employment to those who are suffering from the famine. This act of benevolence has been undertaken in the quietest manner possible, with no flourish of trumpets and under no semi-official pressure, and has only come to light through accident. Brij Lall has long been in the employ of Government, and without his assistance during the mutiny we should have been unable to move a man towards Delhi. Surely this man is deserving of some acknowledgment from Government, if not deserving more than half the men who are made Bahadoors or Rajahs, or are decorated with the over-cheap Star of India which judging by the last "Gazette" seems intended for every one save working soldiers.

THE KOLAPOOR NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLAPOOR, 5TH JANUARY.

THE first fête and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Kolapoor Native Girls' School took place in a spacious pavilion erected for the purpose outside the city of Kolapoor on the evening of Saturday last the 2nd instant. A large number of visitors were present, including His Highness the Maharajah of Kolapoor, the Chiefs of Koorundwar, Bowra, Tuchulkurrinjee and Torgul, Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, his Assistants, and nearly all the ladies and gentlemen of the station. The prizes, which were numerous and costly, were arranged on a table, in front of which there was a tastefully decorated Christmas tree, covered with bags of sweetmeats and little presents for the younger children. The number of girls present could not have been much under two hundred, and their needlework was laid out for inspection upon tables placed in the centre of the building. The chair was occupied by Colonel G. L. A. Anderson, Political Agent, Kolapoor and Southern Mahratta Country, and after the company had all arrived Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Unwalla, B. A., who is a member of the School Committee, read the following report:—

RESPECTED SIR,—At the request of the Kolapoor Native Girls' School Committee, I have to welcome you to this fete and distribution of prizes.

It is a matter of congratulation to us that we should be so fortunate on this the first occasion upon which a fete of the kind has ever been given to the young native girls of Kolapoor, as to have it under your kind patronage, and to be honoured by the presence of His Highness the Maharajah and other members of the Kolapoor Royal Family, and by the large and numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, for the interest taken in the promotion of female education in Kolapoor as thereby evinced.

The Committee, in presenting their report for the year 1868, would in the first place express the pleasure it gives them to be able to announce that, although the school has existed for but one year, during that time the number of girls attending it, which was at first only 10, has gradually increased to 68.

The attainments of the pupils were at first necessarily of a very elementary character, but considerable progress has been made during the year, and we find that the course of instruction now given extends to—Reading, 3rd Book Departmental series; Writing, disyllabic words; explaining the meaning of different passages read; Definitions of Geography, and general knowledge of the Bombay Presidency; Arithmetic, as far as simple division. Considering the difficulties which have to be contended with, such as irregularity of attendance, due to certain customs and observances of various ceremonies, to early marriage, to want of appreciation on the part of parents, and to the system of assigning certain domestic business to little girls in poor families; and comparing this with most other female schools in the Bombay Presidency, the Committee finds the result is creditable both to the teachers and the taught.

The Committee regret that the examination by the Government Inspector did not take place prior to the holding of this fete. They feel, however, confident that his report will be a favourable one, for the arrangements made and the progress of the girls are of such a highly satisfactory nature as to give good grounds for the Committee to hope that the seed of female education, which has now been fairly sown at Kolapoor, will gradually ripen so as to promote a general enlightenment of the female sex.

The Committee, in conclusion, most humbly and with deference thinks it proper to advert to the practical interest which Mrs. Westropp has evinced in furthering the cause of female education in Kolapoor, and to the generosity with which the Political Agent has considered such plans and proposals as the Committee has from time to time laid before him.

To this report the Political Agent replied as follows, his speech being delivered in the Mahratti language—

Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, and members of the Girls' School Committee. I have much pleasure in receiving your report, and I beg to congratulate you on the satisfactory condition of the school as displayed by the increasing attendance of pupils and by the very fair progress made by them within such a short period of time. Until recently, notwithstanding the general desire that has been evinced in all educational matters, Kolapore never possessed a girls' school, and it could take any pride. I trust the present institution will show that the community is now becoming more alive to the advantages of female education, and that a fair start having been made it will not in future lag behind other enlightened Indian communities in the matter. For no country or community can be considered enlightened which does not educate its women, and there is as much difference between an uneducated and an educated female, as between an uncultivated piece of ground full of weeds and a well cultivated and well stocked garden where nature, aided by industry and art, forms forth her choicest fruits and the brightest flowers. I can take no credit to myself in connection with the schools. I have simply endeavoured to second your own efforts, considering that the native community should work for itself, and that you, as its representatives, can best by your own zeal have shown further the cause of female education. It is also a satisfaction to me to feel that the enlightened views of the young Prince, who is now being trained for the Government of the Kolapoor territory, gives good promise for the future, and that the educational establishments which I have with others helped to nurse in their infancy, may attain full vigor and strength under his administration when the time comes for his relieving me of the charge of them. I have no doubt that he will feel especial interest in the girls' school, which already has received so much encouragement from members of his own family. The school in particular owes much to the patronage of Her Highness the kind-hearted dowager Ranee, and to the encouragement it received in its earlier days from H. H. the late Balla Baie Aka Sahib, whose little daughter is one of the most promising pupils in the school, and will be now deriving benefit from the liberal and enlightened views of her mother, which were much in advance of those of most native ladies of rank. I am glad that the Committee can report so well of the conduct and exertion of the masters of the school. I have myself been favorably impressed with the superintendence of the head master, Mr. Ramchunder Narrain, as far as it has come under my observations. I entirely concur with the Committee in considering that the school is under a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. Westropp, and I beg, as well in the name of the Committee as in my own, to tender to that lady our warmest thanks for the benevolent interest she has taken in the progress of the girls. Without her most kind and active patronage the school would not have prospered as it has done, and the many pretty specimens of work which are now before us show that the little ones have well profited from the labours of love. I trust she and the other ladies of the station will continue to take a kind interest in the school.

Captain Westropp, Assistant Political Agent, then rose and said—

Colonel Anderson—As you, Sir, as well as the Committee in their report have been pleased to refer to the [illegible] taught without troubling the teacher more than they could possibly avoid. Mrs. Westropp would also have me say that she hopes to continue her work, trusting that it may be the means of providing some of the young ladies of Kolapore with resources wherewith in time to come they will occupy their leisure hours profitably as well as pleasurably.

After this the school-girls' needlework, consisting of cushions, work bags, antimacassars, crochet work, slippers, and various other articles, was looked at and much admired by the ladies and gentlemen, and the prizes were distributed to the girls by the senior lady present. Flowers, pan sooparee, &c., having been then handed round by His Highness the Rajah's little cousin, Haroo Baie Aka Sahib, who is one of the senior pupils in the school, the company dispersed, leaving the little girls to be amused by a splendid magic lantern lent by His Highness the Rajah for the occasion, and thus ended a most successful fete, which it is believed will give an impetus to female education in Kolapoor.

DEATH OF MR. E. P. MOORE.

Two or three months ago a new journal was started in Lucknow under the name of the *Oudh Argus*. After a career of a few weeks, during which it gained some notoriety by a series of strongly personal articles, it ceased suddenly to appear on account of the illness of its conductor Mr. E. P. Moore. We regret to learn that he is dead. It appears that it was from dropsy and general debility he suffered. The *Lucknow Times* thus notices his career—"The deceased gentleman belonged to the Roman Catholic faith, and was at the same time a high mason. He has a brother in the army at home. He formerly belonged to an Austrian Hussar Regiment. He came to this country as an officer in one of Her Majesty's Regiments, but having quarrelled with his Colonel, namely, our present Commander-in-Chief, had to resign in consequence. He then became Editor of a journal entitled the *Indian Standard*, published at Delhi. He wrangled with the Proprietors of that journal and went down to Calcutta, where he became Editor of the defunct *Phœnix*. He was for sometime Principal of the Oriental Seminary there. He, however, left Calcutta and fixed his abode at Simla where he started the *Himalayan Star*, which, after shining like a meteor, vanished and caused him much grief subsequently. Whilst the late Mr. James Cargill, Principal of the Delhi College, was his coadjutor, Mr. Moore's writings were much appreciated; but when he was deprived of the co-operation of that gentleman, he commenced indulging in personalities and invectives. Last year Munshi Newul Kishore brought him from the Punjab to coach the *Lucknow Times*, and here he contracted the disease, which eventually proved fatal to him. Shortly after quarrelling with the Proprietor of this journal, and having obtained loans from some of his friends and bankers, he established the *Argus* Press, for purposes, which it would be painful to detail; as he is now no more, let his faults be forgotten now. He was certainly an excellent and witty writer, and the Fourth Estate has no doubt suffered a great loss by his death."

EARL MAYO AND THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A DEPUTATION of the Madras Chamber of Commerce comprising Mr. A. J. Byard, Chairman, the Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot, Vice-Chairman, the Hon'ble J. C. Loch, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. W. B. Liddell, and the Secretary had the honour, we learn from the *Madras Mail*, of waiting upon the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P., at Guindy Park by appointment on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst. The Chamber had already demi-officially placed before His Lordship the following address, which he had expressed his inability to receive in any other than his private capacity:—

To the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K. P., &c., &c., &c., Guindy Park, Madras.

We, the members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, desire to offer to your Lordship our warm congratulations on your appointment as Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to express our great satisfaction at your presence in this city.

From your Lordship's general experience as a statesman, as well as one of the Ministers of the Crown, and from the prudence and firmness which distinguished your discharge of the duties of Chief Secretary for Ireland, during a period of peculiar difficulty, we feel confident your Lordship brings to the discharge of the duties of your new and important office, qualifications which will ensure the continuance of the good government of this great Empire.

While we regret your Lordship's brief stay among us, we doubt not, short as it is, your intercourse with our excellent Governor, and the leading officials, will enable you better to appreciate and comprehend the measures and suggestions hereafter brought under your consideration relating to the welfare of this Presidency.

Your Lordship will we feel assured, promote and sanction all measures calculated to increase the happiness of the numerous races under your government, and the general prosperity of the country. We anticipate from your Lordship support to the extension of railways, and the opening up of the country generally by improved and increased means of communication, the extension of irrigation works and of the telegraph, as well as other works of public utility in this country. These objects cannot yet be left, as they may be in nations more advanced, to private enterprise, but need the encouragement and substantial aid of Government. And here we would respectfully venture to urge upon your Lordship's attention, the enlightened views expressed recently by the Marquis of Salisbury, a statesman whose interest in and knowledge of the wants of India is well known to you. He remarked that Government should not be deterred from the construction of new lines of railway by the mere fact that the proposed works did not promise to be immediately reproductive; but should be influenced by the feeling that such works scatter wealth in their path, and by stimulating commerce, by opening out resources of the country, by bringing out new ideas to increase the diligence and thrift of the natives of the country, open out to the Government new sources of revenue, make the people a more tax-paying people than they were before, and so, through the hands of the tax-gatherers, if not on the surface of the railway account, the Government will be reimbursed for the advances it has made." We shall rejoice if your Lordship participates in the opinions thus expressed.

Your Lordship will not fail to notice the inhospitality of our coast, and the entire absence in Madras of all natural advantages as a port. The adoption of some means to afford protection to shipping and facilities to our external commerce, is now under official investigation; and your favourable consideration will, we feel assured, be given to any well digested plan that may hereafter be submitted to you by the Local Government having these, to us, important objects in view.

Engaged as we are in mercantile pursuits we are especially interested in the freedom of trade from undue burdens and restraints. We, therefore, took occasion, before the passing of the Imperial Licence Tax to represent to the Secretary of State for India our sense of its objectionable and inquisitorial application, inasmuch as it is an exceptional burden on industry while wealthy portions of the community not engaged in trade or professions are exempt from its operations. We are prepared cheerfully to bear our fair share of any taxation necessary to place the finances of the country on a sound footing; but, without entering now more at length into our objections to the tax, we trust on a convenient occasion it may be re-considered, and, if its retention be still deemed necessary, it will be levied in a manner more commending itself to the feelings of fairness of those brought under its operation. We doubt not that in dealing with these, and all other questions affecting the trading and industrious classes, your Lordship will be animated by the enlightened spirit which has distinguished modern legislation.

In conclusion we heartily wish your Lordship the enjoyment of health for the performance of the duties of your high office.

Signed on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce,
A. J. BYARD, Chairman.

Madras, 4th January 1869.

The deputation was introduced to His Lordship by Mr. Gerstin, Private Secretary to His Excellency Lord Napier, and during the interview Major Burne, Lord Mayo's Private Secretary, remained in the room. His Lordship after cordially greeting the respresentatives of the Chamber, begged them to pardon his not accepting, in the manner that the Chamber desired, the address of which the Chairman had been so good as to favour him with a copy. He had from his first arrival in the country felt it incumbent on him to decline receiving any address until he was installed in office. He was, however, particularly glad to be afforded an opportunity of a personal interview with the representatives of the mercantile interests of Madras. He had observed in the address special reference to the extension of railways and irrigation works in India. He might mention that on those points he most cordially concurred with his late colleague Lord Cranbourne. The moment was, he felt sure, a happy one for the Government of India to urge on the Home Government, the prosecution of additional means of communication in this country; for public opinion at home was strongly in favour of such schemes being taken in hand in a liberal spirit. With regard to the Madras Railway it seemed to him that its construction was very substantial. His Lordship then discussed with the gentlemen present the relative advantages of the broad and narrow guage the expediency of constructing light railways in a permanent but comparatively economical manner, and the need of an extension of the Madras Railway from Bangalore towards Coorg. As regards the breakwater and harbour projects, he felt that the Supreme Government could not do better than obtain two or three of the projects most approved by the committee now sitting, and to submit them for the opinion of Mr. Hawkshaw, or some other eminent engineer, who made marine works his special study. No class of engineering works, he could but think, contained so large as element of uncertainty in their construction as those of the kind proposed and needed for the improvement of the port of Madras, for it was hardly possible to foretell with certainty the whole results of interference with the natural action of the sea. His Lordship then asked in what position the cotton trade of the Presidency now stood, whether the staple had improved or the reverse of late years, and whether the Cotton Frauds' Act was regarded in Madras with approval, and considered necessary. His own opinion was that as a general rule trade could be safely left to protect itself, without the direct interference of the Government.

Mr. Peaks, C.S., was then introduced by Major Burne, and explained the features of his harbour scheme.

BOMBAY.

THE s. s. *Krishna* (of the B. & B. S. S. Co.) for Suez, left on Saturday morning, not on Friday.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION, laid by Mr. W. C. Penson in the Fort Police Court against Mr. R. M. Brereton, has been withdrawn.

THE GRAND EVENING CONCERT, which was announced to take place at Parell on Wednesday evening next, is unavoidably postponed for a few days.

THE GAEKWAR'S DEWAN.—Bhow Scindhia, Dewan to His Highness the Gaekwar, who arrived here on Monday last, proceeded to Poona on Thursday, and returned to Bombay on Saturday.

PASSENGERS FOR COCHIN.—The s. s. *General Outram*, Captain Hewitt, arrived on Saturday from Cochin, with the following passengers:—Mr. Huddleston, Lieutenant Colonel Sholdham and Dr. and Mrs. Pitman.

PASSENGERS FROM KURRACHEE.—The s. s. *Euphrates*, Captain Avern, arrived on Saturday last from Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—Mrs. Summers, Revd. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Foothill, Mr. Hearnden, and Mr. Sommerville.

FALL FROM A HOUSE.—On Saturday last a Hindoo lad, aged about thirteen years, named Megha Krishna, fell from the second storey of a house in the new Hannuman Lane. He was severely hurt, and sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo named Bhagee Baloo, employed at the Royal Spinning Company, had his right hand taken off from the wrist, by the machinery, on Saturday last. The man was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

THE STABBING CASE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Yakoob Roostum, a waterman on board the *Goleonda*, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by stabbing one Jooma Sallum. The prosecutor was [illegible] said, and His Worship therefore remanded the prisoner to jail till Saturday, the 16th instant.

A NEW TRADE.—The steamer *West Indian*, 1,808 tons, sailing to-morrow for Bushire, has been chartered by Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh for their constituents, to convey 1,000 chests of Persian opium from Bushire to Hongkong. Persian opium is greatly in favour in China, and unless Government reduce the duty on Malwa opium, it is likely in a short time to seriously interfere with the opium trade of Bombay.

THE CASE OF "KIDNAPPING" A GIRL.—Peter Alban Rozario appeared on Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court to answer the above charge preferred against him by Mr. Fauxhall, a Government pensioner. Mr. Lynch appeared on behalf of Father Ciampi, the second defendant. The prosecutor and the first defendant were unrepresented. His Worship adjourned the case till Tuesday, the 19th instant, and told the prosecutor to engage counsel to assist him in the prosecution.

MURDER.—A short time ago a Mussulman named Chand Khan *alias* Jehan Khan wullud Mohideen Khan, aged fifty years, was tried before Mr. C. H. F. Shaw, Session Judge of Dharwar, for the murder of one Nubbee. It was in evidence that on the morning of the 10th October last the deceased Nubbee went with Hujrat, Nyajoo, and his cousin, Secunder, to work in the field of Hujrat. After their day's labour they were returning home, Nubbee leading the way. Nyajoo second, Hujrat next, and Secunder last. The party proceeded in single file by a narrow path bordered on each side by grass and crops breast high. On reaching a spot near a rising ground, they found the path obstructed by prickly sticks thrown across, and Nubbee and Nyajoo stopped to remove them, while Hujrat and Secunder stood listlessly awaiting their removal. Suddenly a report of a gun was heard: Nyajoo fell back wounded below the throat, and Nubbee sprang up to follow the cowardly assailant but immediately fell down from a gun-shot wound on the right side of the abdomen, near the navel. Hujrat and Secunder were about to pursue, but were stopped by the entreaties of their friends, who begged them not to leave them to die. Nyajoo's wound, though severe, did not prevent his being led home by Hujrat, but Nubbee's wound was too severe to permit of his being removed without further assistance, Secunder accordingly left his dying relative in charge of one Mulla, who opportunely arrived, and went to the village and told his father. A charpoy was brought and Nubbee taken home. The latter came to see him, and immediately called together a jury to view the corpse and hear his dying statement, which was to the effect that the accused had shot him. Very shortly afterwards Nubbee expired. The same jury the next day held the usual inquest on the corpse. The ball or slug did not pass out of the back, but remained buried in Nubbee's stomach; and the cause of death, therefore, admitted of no doubt. The question was, who fired the fatal shot, and was it deliberately, or accidentally, aimed? It was in evidence that when the four friends proceeded on the morning of the same day to their labours they traversed the same path which was then free from obstruction. Chand Khan (the accused) was seen gun in hand, waiting in his field close by the scene of the melancholy occurrence. Immediately after the report of the gun was heard two of the witnesses saw the accused running away with a gun in his hand. The friends of the deceased positively deposed that they saw accused running away from the spot whence the fatal shot issued. There could, therefore, in the opinion of the Judge, be no reasonable doubt but that accused was the man who occasioned the death of Nubbee. It was shown that for many years there had been a sect feud between Nubbee and Chand Khan, which during the past year had been aggravated by a difference relating to the use of water, and the bitterness of feeling which existed was displayed by the nature of the remarks of the accused to the different witnesses who testified against him. The Court, differing from the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to death. The High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker,) on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused Chand Khan

H. M. S. "OCTAVIA."

H. M. S. *Octavia* arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from Trincomalee. The *Octavia* is in command of Captain Basil Hall. It will be remembered that she sailed from Bombay in December 1867 with Sir Robert Napier and Staff for Annesley Bay. She left Annesley Bay in June, and after remaining for three weeks at Aden proceeded to the Seychelles, where the ship's company had three weeks' leave. She then sailed for Zanzibar, and whilst there Commodore Sir Leopold Heath and the officers were entertained at dinner by the Sultan. On leaving Zanzibar she proceeded to Trincomalee, Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta, and afterwards returned to Madras, and Trincomalee. Having visited Colombo and Point de Galle she returned to Trincomalee, from whence she sailed for Bombay on the 29th ult., calling on the way at Galle, Cochin, and Goa.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE following are the terms of the competition for the cups presented by His Excellency the Governor and Townley M. Filgate, Esq., Military Secretary to the Governor. Both cups will be shot for on the third day of the meeting, viz., Saturday next, the 16th instant, and the matches previously published to come off on the third day have been postponed to Tuesday, the 19th, and those published for the 19th have been put off till the 21st instant.

The silver cup, value Rs. 200, presented by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, honorary president of the Association, will be shot for by members, and all Volunteers who have joined the Association, with any rifle except those fitted with telescopic sights and hair triggers. Distances—300, 600 and 800 yards. 5 shots at each distance. Entrance Rs. 10. The second to save his stake. Unless there are five entrances the prize will be withheld.

The silver cup, value Rs. 100 presented by Townley M. Filgate, Esq., Military Secretary, and Captain Bombay Volunteer Rifles, will be shot for by all Volunteers belonging to the above corps, with Enfield rifles. Distances—200, 400 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each distance. Hythe position. Entrance Rs. 3. Ammunition will be furnished by the Association gratis. Shooting to commence at 4-30 P.M.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1869.

THE following is a correct list of entrances for

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

1st SEPTEMBER, 1868.

Major Crosbie's .....C A H Whitefoot

1st JANUARY, 1869.

Abdool Rahamon's .....G A G Nadder

The other entrances are for 1st May 1868.

THE DERBY.

1st SEPTEMBER 1868

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT KURRACHEE.

THE new Scotch Church at Kurrachee, named "St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church," was formerly opened for divine service on Saturday evening, 2nd instant. The service was opened by the Rev. W. Middleton, pastor of the congregation, and the Rev. W. Fergusson preached the first sermon. There was a large congregation on the occasion, and the collection amounted to about Rs. 1,300, which will be the means of placing the Church in an independent position. The contractors have, it is said, executed the work very creditably.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

(COMMISSIONERS—SIR CHARLES JACKSON, PRESIDENT, MAJOR MCLEOD INNES, AND MAXWELL MELVILL, ESQ.)

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

MR. CLAUDE ERSKINE, SWORN AND EXAMINED

President—When were you sworn in a member of the Council of Bombay? A. I cannot mention the exact date, but it was on one of the very last days of the month of October, or one of the very first days of the month of November, in 1865.—Q. When did you resign? A. In May 1867. I was a member of the Council just about 18 months.—Q. How long was it before the affairs of the Bank of Bombay were brought under your notice? A. They were brought under my notice in the course of, what is called in these papers, "a currency crisis," which occurred about a couple of months after I arrived. President—I do not think that I can usefully take you into that matter. Was there anything else besides that, which attracted your attention before the report of the Government directors of the 31st of March 1866? A. The general position of the bank of course had done so, in connection with what occurred at the time which I speak of, and in connection with the call made by the Government of India, for some information; which led to the report of the Government directors which you speak of. President—The Government directors' report of the 31st of March 1866 is the first thing to which I will call your attention. Witness—As it appears that reference is to be made to dates, and to the course of correspondence, I may perhaps save some time, by pointing out that in regard to the course taken by correspondence, I shall be able to give very imperfect information, for this reason: that as the Government in India, and I believe all the Governments are now constituted, the whole is divided into departments, the departments being assigned to distinct members of the Government; and that in respect of those departments which were not assigned to me, of which the Financial Department is one, I only know so much as was brought under my notice when the papers were actually sent to me; and that if the Commissioners desire further information, the secretary of that department will probably be able to afford it. Whatever information I can afford, I shall be happy to give.—Q. You remember receiving this report of the Government directors of the 31st of March 1866? A. With regard to that point, the statement which I must make is a signal instance of the exact want of knowledge to which I have referred; because it appears from this book (and on looking at the book it is recalled to my own memory) that that report was not sent to the Government of India until about the beginning of the monsoon, and I never saw it until after it had been sent to the Government of India.—Q. Then you were no party whatever to the proceedings upon it? Witness—The Commissioners will see that the minutes of some of the members of the Government were sent, but that none of mine are there. As I am obliged to make that statement, I should also notice that the last two minutes appear to have been dated on the 11th of June, and that on that date I had gone to Poona, whereas they are dated from elsewhere. President—Are you able to account for the fact, that this report, though dated on the 31st of March 1866, was never sent to the Government of India till the 17th of June following? A. I can make no statement upon the subject of my own knowledge.—Q. Have you read this report of the Government directors? A. I am sorry to say that until the course of correspondence connected with the letter becomes mixed with the correspondence which originated out of the answer of the Government of India to the report of the special committee, I am not able to give any information about that letter. To the best of my recollection, I do not know that that letter was before me until it came up with the subsequent papers which followed on the report of the special committee.—Q. Have you read the papers? A. Yes.—Q. I ask you whether there is anything else to which the statement at page 96 can be referable, than the request of the Governor General at page 28? A. On the receipt of this letter of the 3rd of October from the Governor General, intimating that the report of the special committee was not all which they desired to have; action was taken through the proper departments (and no doubt upon the details of it, the persons in those departments can give full evidence) which resulted in the preparation of a draft reply to that letter, which must afterwards have assumed the form of what is contained in letter No. 987, of the 22nd of October, the 9th paragraph of which is twice referred to in these papers.—Q. Where? A. Once at page 61, at the end of paragraph 3. "I am sorry to say that that letter is not forthcoming; it is the reply to the Government of India's letter of the 3rd of October, and I believe that if it had been here, it would have explained itself, and also would have explained this statement; especially if it had been accompanied with the note with which this statement is recorded. At the bottom of page 94 reference is again made to the 9th paragraph of the letter of the 22nd of October, which was the reply to the letter of the 3rd of October. President—That letter has not been produced, and the Government have told us that they have produced all letters. Witness—I may mention that it is not in this office; I have been particularly anxious that it should be produced, but it is not in the India Office. It would have been very much more satisfactory to me that it should be here, accompanied by anything which I put on record at the time, without which I cannot so well explain the matter, but I will try to explain it.—Q. Was the tabular statement on page 96 meant to be a compliance to any extent with the requisition of the 13th of July 1866? A. The reply of the 22nd of October was, I believe, in the form of a protest against that call, that is to say, against the indiscriminate and promiscuous disclosure of the whole of the circumstances and the name of every person who had received accommodation from the bank at that date.—Q. Upon what ground did the Government of Bombay object to inform the Governor General of the amount of all advances? A. I am not aware that they ever objected to inform him of the amount of all advances. President—It is not included in the tabular statement at page 96. Witness—Quite so; but he had called for the names. President—I understand your case to be this, that the tabular statement is drawn upin pursuance and in conformity with a letter which is not disclosed, which the Government of Bombay wrote to the Government of India on the 22nd of October; is that so? A. No; that tabular statement accompanied that letter, and it had a very special and a very practical object, but its object was not to profess to be a compliance with the call made in July. The Government of India not only had a desire to get a full statement of the affairs of the bank (and I must remind the Commission that what the Government of India were then calling for was not information to criminate any one or to open any controversy), but as to the commercial and financial position of the bank. One very particular object of this solicitude at that time, was an Act for amending the new charter of the bank which was passed at almost this very moment, and which had led to a discussion in the Council as to the propriety of reimposing some limitation up

…ent, or otherwise.—Q. That would …me, would it not? A. Supposing … were sitting, it would be a process of … I am not prepared so say that the Bom… …ment did not apprehend danger from … that information by post to the other side … without knowing who would see it there.—Q. … mean to say that the Government of Bengal … not have sent a confidential communication to the …vernment of India? Are they not in the habit of doing …? Is thereno means of protecting such information? A. In ordinary circumstances they would probably find means of protecting it from such a risk, but there is no absolute protection that I know of, and no means of protection against a Parliamentary demand.—Q. Then I understand that the Government of Bombay objected to produce these documents, because it was possible that the subject of a confidential communication might leak out, and that it might, at some subsequent period, be called for by Parliament? A. To the best of my recollection, one of the reasons why they were not given was that any communication, however nominally confidential, might be injurious to the constituent of the bank if sent through the post. If I am to state whether there was any other objection, I would refer to what I have already said. I cannot be perfectly certain that this was in the paper sent to me; but my impression is that there was also this reason, namely, that if the information asked for was sent alone, it would not contain complete information, but only partial information.—Q. Do you mean to convey to the Commissioners that there was so little ingenuity in the Government of Bombay or their advisers that they could not frame a return which should convey that information without disclosing the names and without disclosing the solvency or insolvency of parties and so on, so as to give the Government of India very accurate information as to how things stood? A. That is to say, information not only as to the amount of liabilities, but as to recovery.—Q. Was there no person ingenious enough in the Government of Bombay to draw up a statement in accordance with these requisitions, omitting the names, but supplying the defect of the want of names, by statements as to the solvency or insolvency of the parties to whom advances were made? A. It would have been possible, for instance, to frame a return in much the same shape as the partial return of sums over three lacs of rupees; but in that return the whole statement as to recoveries would have had to be taken on trust in so far as they related to personal securities, or dividends on insolvent estates. I am not aware that any information could have been given without giving names; I am not skilled in these matters, but I am not aware of any.—Q. Was not there some other reason why the Government of Bombay did not like to disclose these particulars? A. If I am to speak of myself, I say most distinctly that I know of none; my whole desire was to tell the truth and the whole truth, but not the partial truth.—Q. Why was there so great a delay between the 13th of July when the application for the Government of India was made, and the 22nd of October, when what you call an answer was sent? A. I have already stated that referring at all to that point, I should be referring to what I know nothing about and what others are responsible for, and what can be obtained from others. I cannot answer the question.—Q. Was there a good understanding subsisting at that time between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India? A. That is a very large question; there had been in some departments of the Government of India a certain amount of antagonism.—Q. Was there any wish on the part of the Government of Bombay to conceal the bad management of the bank? A. Speaking for myself I can only say that to the best of my belief I certainly do not think that there is any foundation for such a supposition, and I must say that if I am not mistaken in my recollections, the Government of India have somewhere stated that, as regards recent management, that is to say, of any one at that moment connected with the direction of the bank, they did not impute mismanagement as to persons who had passed away. I cannot say.—Q. The letter from the Government of India of the 9th of January 1867, states—"This is the statement cannot, therefore, be received as containing a full and complete account of the bank's position." You remember that statement? A. Yes.—Q. Is it not clear from that statement, that what the Government of India had wanted was a full and complete statement of the bank's position? A. Unquestionably.—Q. And that they complained that they had not received that statement? A. I am not aware that in that letter there is any such complaint.—Q. "This statement cannot, therefore, be received as containing a full and complete account of the bank's position in regard to its advances, inasmuch as there may be many sums for which the bank is under advance below three lacs of rupees on which the bank may stand to lose as much in proportion as on larger amounts, and the aggregate of which may amount to a large sum." Do you suppose that that was an acquiescence on the part of the Government in that statement as being a full and complete account? A. I have already stated, and I beg again most respectfully but emphatically to declare that it was not intended as a complete statement.—Q. Was not it quite clear from that letter that what the Government of India wanted was a full and complete statement. A. Certainly.—Q. Did you at any subsequent time, to that of 9th January, send a full and complete statement? A. My honest belief, though I may be mistaken, is that the purpose for which the Government of India had been making these repeated requisitions was to enable them to judge whether they should renew the agreement with the bank, and in the very next paragraph to that which you have read they agreed to the statement as proposed by the Bombay Bank.—Q. "The Governor General in Council, therefore, after giving his anxious consideration to the present circumstances of the bank cannot consent to the renewal of any agreement with the bank for a longer period than one year from the date of the expiration of the present agreement." A. As to one year I am not certain. I referred to the next statement.—Q. "And a renewal for this limited period even must be contingent on the conditions laid down in the second paragraph of your letter of the 22nd of November, viz., 'That provided a statement that will be called for at the end of December next does not disclose a more unfavourable estimate of the losses sustained by the bank than that recently arrived at by the special commercial agent and so on. A. Exactly; that was what the Bombay Government themselves had made a condition of recommending a renewal, namely, that the statement at that period should not be more detrimental to the bank than what had gone before.—Q. Is it not clear from the correspondence that the Government of India thought that the tabular statement at page 96 was an answer to the letter of the 13th of July so much as you thought it to be? A. That question is one as to the opinion of mine gathered out of these documents. I hardly know how to give it; I [illegible] know to what extent they may have regarded [illegible]—Q. I understand your case to be that the statement was not a compliance with the requisition of the Governor General of the 13th of July? A. I am not a compliance so far as you thought it to give? A. I have already stated with the utmost sincerity the motive which prompted me to [illegible] I want an answer to my question: [illegible] ask you whether that tabular statement was a compliance with the requisition of the Governor General of the 13th of July, so far as you thought proper to give? A. I have already stated that it was not a compliance with it as a whole. I know that it was not a compliance with it, and that for what I am complaining of, but was not it a compliance in so far as you thought that you ought to give? A. Certainly not.—Q. Was it intended to be a compliance with no part of it? A. Of course it would be a true compliance of it.—Q. Was it intended to be a compliance with no part of it? A. I can only repeat what I have already said, that what it was intended to be I have already endeavoured to explain.—Q. Was it a compliance with the Governor General's letter of the 13th of July so far as you thought fit to give? A. I am speaking for myself personally; in making that suggestion I do not think that I was considering simply how much I could get and who much I could not get as to the state of the bank. I have already stated what was in my mind, namely, that it was for a legislative rather than for a financial or commercial object.—Q. Do you mean to say that that statement was prepared without the slightest reference to the Governor General's letter of 13th of July? A. No. Of course not.—Q. Then was it not intended to be a compliance so far as you thought fit with the Governor General's letter? A. So far as I thought immediately the information could and would be furnished.—Q. It was a compliance with the Governor General's requisition so far as you thought that it could immediately be given? A. So far as you should like to qualify that statement [illegible] my mind was not simply how much [illegible] that was in it, but what would be the effect of [illegible] would be granted, mation with reference to a [illegible] granting this loan. Was it not a compliance with [illegible] particular subject.—Q. letter so far as you thought [illegible] the Governor General's granted? A. I do [illegible] that it could, or should, be could have been got [illegible] know that it was as much as compliance with [illegible].—Q. Was it not intended to be a you thought [illegible] the Governor General's letter so far as So far as [illegible] that it could, and should, be granted. A. "no," [illegible] accompanying a protest. President—"Yes," or you [illegible] as that I want; you may qualify as much as [illegible] like afterwards. Witness—I can make no answer except in that form.—Q. Why not? A. Because the action taken was not in reference to that.—Q. Are you prepared to swear that it was not intended as a compliance with the Governor General's letter, so far as it could, and should, be granted? A. My impression is that I did at the time desire to get a certain body of information which, to the best of my knowledge, or which I supposed it possible, would be granted at once, and which would have an influence on a particular point; but I do not know that in my own mind I ever framed any notion as to whether it was all that could be got.—Q. I ask you whether it was not intended as a compliance with the Governor General's letter of the 13th July, so far as the Bombay Government thought that it could, or should, be granted? A. The Bombay Government, in their own letter, I believe, pointed out—— President—Will you say "yes" or "no" to that question? A. I am afraid that I cannot; the Bombay Government in their letter, to the best of my belief, had pointed out how much more information could be got on this point. President—I am not asking that question, but I am asking you whether that particular tabular statement was not intended as a compliance with the Governor General's letter of the 13th of July, so far as you thought that it could, or should, be granted? Witness—I have very great difficulty in answering that question. President—I want to know the bearing of the document upon that particular letter? I ask you, and I cannot get an answer? Witness—It was sent as furnishing valuable information.—Q. Valuable information with reference to the Governor General's letter of the 13th of July? A. Yes. Certainly with reference to this letter, but that that valuable information was the most which ought to have been sent is what I cannot undertake to say.

(To be continued.)

THE Prince of Reuss, younger line—that is, Schleiz—has, we learn with deep interest, instituted a special distinction for his "contingent," consisting of a yellow buckle with the name of the Sovereign himself upon it. We are at this moment somewhat uncertain about the actual strength of this army; but we know that they possess certain war horses and one, if not several guns of their own. Combined with the forces of the old line—that is, of Greiz—they would make a fine show, especially with their new buckles on.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(n.l. signifies the date when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.

945 Camperdown, Nattrass—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co
1249 Arundel, Symons.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1155 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash. [c.l. Dec. 15
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Muncherjee. [c.l. Dec. 7
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—Bomanjee Touche & Co.
1011 Brannstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1393 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott, & Co. [c.l. Oct. 2
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—Finlay, Scott, & Co.
797 Burmah, Pearce—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 21
990 City of Pembay, Adard—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1200 Colombo, McMillan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1048 Daniel Rankin, Hartnell—Finlay, Clark, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 3
682 Doxford, Tegan—Nicol & Co.
1406 Dreadnought, Scott—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1103 Eastern Belle, Bride—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov.
1173 Evelyn, Boag—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 96
1393 Flying Venus, Listen—Edward Bates & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain.
811 Hatfield, Sorry—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1506 Irwell, Pearson, Remnton & Co. [c.l. Dec. 7
1198 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—M. Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Nov. 30
1239 Macedon, Withycombe—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov 6
1000 Malleny, Kerr—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1262 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10
1054 May Queen, Rose—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1183 Pride of the Port, Jordan—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1138 Prince George—Soares Brothers.
1056 Rutlandshire, Cheever—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co.
1381 St. Andrew, Lenox—Stenhouse & Co.
1088 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1806 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1170 Thomas Seddon, Mesnard—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1206 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 3
1266 W. Fairbairn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co. [c.l. Nov. 5
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Dec. 15
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10

FOR HAVRE.

598 L'Allegro, Stubbs—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 26
494 Loochoo, Beal—Finlay, Scott, & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1453 Ne Plus Ultra, [illegible]

FOR CALCUTTA.

1896 Codabux, Rams—Hajee M. Seedick.
1010 India (s), Baxter—B. I. S. & Co.
1194 Michael Angelo, Johns—Bell, Ventz, and Lucius
544 Muscat Merchant, Warn—Hajee M. Seedick.
1109 Orwell, Gimblett—W. Nicol & Co.
1028 Rinaldo, Burnaps—W. Nicol & Co.
1253 Timoor Shah—Mirza M. Suffee.

FOR MANGALORE.

431 F. B. Atlantique, Grinand.

FOR RICE PORTS.

899 C. O. Whitemore, Humphery.
782 Kennington—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
878 Lina, Opdall—Gumpert & Co.
338 Ostinnia, Carlson—Volkart Brothers.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1245 Carnatic (s), Coleman.
2385 Goleonda (s), Blake—P. & O. Co.
998 Krishna (s), Child—B. & B. S. S. Co. [c.l. Dec 4
2230 Magdala (s), Thompson—B. B. & S. S. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Gray—H. J. Nesc Mahomed.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
1804 West Indian (s), Miller—G. F. Pim & Co.

FOR ANDAMAN ISLAND.

858 Alabama, Harrison—Wallace & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

534 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
338 Empress, Robinson—Nicol & Co.
639 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.

FOR JUDDAH.

534 Bushire Merchant.
827 Fez Robance, Profumo—J. H. Jumadi.
605 Futtay Shah, Allen—Hussain—H. J. N. Mahomed.
819 Futtay Shah, Allen, Hussain—H. J. N. Mahomed.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond.

NOT FIXED.

1599 Asia (s) Irvine—Government Transport.
852 Aguia, Sandys—Bombaiboy Vapuin.
1629 Abergeldie, Munro—Stenhouse & Co.
824 Adriatic, Wilson—Leggatt & Co.
262 Alaric, Thelwall—Southampton & Co.
558 Ann, Crawford—Finlay, Scott & Co.
862 Amazon, Carvell—Stenhouse & Co.
131 Amanthee Rahimoo, Nicolai.
835 Anvil, Howes, &c. Nicol & Co.
974 Andromeda, Laws—Lawrence & Co.
1282 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
546 Argus, Greenhill—Rajee Jeerah Abadeen.
1190 Astracana, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co
1378 Atmosphere, Grant—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
410 Athole, Gordon—Rajee Jeerah Abadeen.
A. Baker, Nacoda.
1628 Baker (s), Forbes—P. & O. Co.
1619 Blackwall (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.
564 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubbihoy.
1397 British Consul, Garratt—W. Nicol & Co.
1140 British Viceroy, Watson—R. Steuart & Co.
481 Canton Lobadoice—Blackwell & Co.
902 Castine Lynch, Purser.
1020 Captain, Gunn, Grant Brothers.
1888 Ceylon—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
865 Chatham, Roe—Ewart, Latham, & Co.
1384 China, Wilson—Stearns, Hobart, & Co.
1200 Cleveland, Ebsley—W. Nicol & Co.
726 Chanbleter, Jenkins.
1240 Delamere, Dupont—Blackwell & Co.
365 Duke of Malakoff, Dentone.
1393 Dharwar, Thomas—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1397 Dragon, McClemen—W. Nicol & Co.
626 Earl Russell, Grave—Farnham & Co.
836 Ellen Browne, Jones—Blackwell & Co.
1123 Emeu (s), Barlow—P. & O. Co.
1384 Esk, Lawrence & Co.
384 Futhay Rahomamy, Nacoda.
361 General Havelock (s), Tesdale.
1397 Glen Tilt, Lewis—W. Nicol & Co.
738 Hippogriffe, [illegible]
1119 Hannah Law, Black—A. C. Brice & Co.
1115 Helen Scott, Grisbie—Coupland & Co.
574 Hindostan, Menorie—M. Mahomed Suffee.
638 Hydree, Crichton—H. A. Cadoo.
959 Iabella Hureus, Bremner—Blackwell & Co.
579 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1650 John Stewart.
387 Juventa Holme.
97 Keenata Roodrein, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bickjee.
1112 Koeria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1028 Rinaldo, Burnaps—W. Nicol & Co.
1253 Timoor Shah—Mirza M. Suffee.

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878 Lina, Opdall—Gumpert & Co.
338 Ostinnia, Carlson—Volkart Brothers.

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262 Alaric, Thelwall—Southampton & Co.
558 Ann, Crawford—Finlay, Scott & Co.
862 Amazon, Carvell—Stenhouse & Co.
131 Amanthee Rahimoo, Nicolai.
835 Anvil, Howes, &c. Nicol & Co.
974 Andromeda, Laws—Lawrence & Co.
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1115 Helen Scott, Grisbie—Coupland & Co.
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638 Hydree, Crichton—H. A. Cadoo.
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579 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
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632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
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Do.	6	do.
Do.	12	do.
Do.	24	do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts on Houndies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 27th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.

Correspondents.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and sells Bank Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half-year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship "Canton," a complete assortment of Musical Boxes, from Rs. 6 to 160 Rupees. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
17, Meadow Street, Fort. Watchmaker & Jeweller.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Re. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Blows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,
IRON MERCHANTS.
Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.
To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.
Bombay, 7th December 1868.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY STEAMER "CARNATIC" ON THE 3RD INSTANT. Rs. a.

Royal Monthly Army List for December	1	4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Dec.	2	12
The London and Paris Fashion Book do.	1	4
Le Follet Fashion Book do.	1	4
Thackeray's The Paris Sketch Book of Mr. M. A. Titmarsh; and the Memoirs of Mr. C. F. Yellowplush. Illust. edn..	5	12
——— The Christmas Books of Mr. M. A. Titmarsh. Mrs. Perkin's Ball; Our Street; Dr. Birch; &c. &c. Illust. edn..	5	12
The Statesman's Year Book for 1869. By F. Martin	8	0
The Christmas Numbers of "All the Year Round." Conducted by C. Dickens	3	12
Peter Parley's Annual for 1869	3	12
The Family Treasury of Sunday Reading for 1868	3	12
Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy. By Major Bell.	8	0
Ecclesiastics of the Animal Creation. By John Timbs	3	12
Beeton's Dictionary of Geography; a Universal Gazetteer. 900 pp. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings	5	12
The Fables of Æsop, translated by. Rev. Dr. S. Croxall. With nearly 100 Illustrations, and on the Rev. G. F. Townsend. 2nd edn. with 110 original Illustrations	3	12
Benedicite; or, the Song of the Three Children; being Illustrations of Daily Piety, Beneficence, and Love manifested by the Creator in His Works. By G. C. Child, M.D.	4	8
A plain guide for Suitors in the County Court. By a Barrister	2	0
Griffith's The Artillerist's Manual, &c. 10th edn. 1868	5	12
The General Ahiman Rezon and Freemason's Guide, &c. By D. Sickels	5	12
The Children's Album of Pretty Pictures: with short stories. By Uncle John	2	12
Robert Browning's The Ring and the Book, &c. &c.	5	12
Wild Life under the Equator; narrated for young people. By P. Du Chaillu. Illustrated	4	8
The Poets of the Nineteenth Century. Selected by the Rev. R. A. Willmott. 130 engravings	5	12
The Christian Leaders of the last century; or, England a hundred years ago. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle	5	12
Our Fresh and Salt Water Nations; a story of that good old time "Our School days at the Cape." Edited by W. H. G. Kingston. 8 Illustrations	2	12
Reade's Double Marriage; or, white lies	3	0
——— The Cloister and the Hearth; a tale of the middle ages	3	12
Sweet Anne Page. 3 vols. By Mortimer Collins	22	12
Rome and the Early Christians. By Rev. W. Ware	2	12
Essays on Italy and Ireland, and the United States of America. By J. W. Probyn	3	12
Beeton's Boys' Annual, 1869. Illustrated	3	12
How not to be sick. A sequel to "Philosophy of eating." By J. J. Bellows, M.D.	5	12
Ballad Stories of the Affections. From the Scandinavian. By R. Buchanan. Illustrated	5	0
The Travels of a Hindoo to various parts of Bengal and Upper India. 2 vols. By Bholanauth Chunder, Member Asiatic Society Bengal. With an Introduction by J. T. Wheeler, of Madras	15	12
A General View of the History of the English Bible. By F. Westcott, B. D., Cambridge	8	0
Precedents of Pleadings in personal actions in the Superior Courts of Common Law, &c. By E. Bullen, and S. M. Leake, Barristers. 3rd Edn. 1868	23	12
The Justice's Manual; a Guide to the ordinary duties of a Justice of the Peace, &c. By S. Stone, clerk to the Justices for the Borough of Leicester. 1868	15	0
The Art Journal for 1868. Bound Volume	20	0
Lectures on Surgery. Part I. By Jas. Spence, F.R.S.E.	5	4
One Year; or, the Story of Three Homes. By F.M.P. With original illustrations	3	12
Daniel the Prophet. Nine Lectures by the Rev. Dr. Pusey.	8	0
The Harvest Home. 2nd Edn. By J. G. Bertram	9	0
Personal Recollections of English Engineers, and of the introduction of the Railway System into the United Kingdom. By a Civil Engineer	9	0
Owen's Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates. 3 Vols. Vol. 1, Fishes and Reptiles. Vol. 2, Birds and Mammals. Vol. 3, Mammals)	55	4
The Desert World. From the French of Arthur Mangin. Edited and enlarged by the Translator of "The Boy Hunter," "with illustrations by W. Freeman, Zwecker, and Yan Dargent	9	8
Travel and Adventure in the Territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America, now ceded to the U. States, and in various other parts of the North Pacific. By Fred. Whimper. With Map and illustrations	12	0
Principles of Stable Economy. Essays on Church Questions of the Day. Edited by G. H. Summer, M.A. 2nd edition	9	0
Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition carried on by order of the British Government during the years 1835-6-7. By General F. R. Chesney	18	0
Charlotte's Inheritance. By Miss Braddon	4	8
Monier Williams's Sanskrit Manual. With a Vocabulary, English and Sanskrit, by A. E. Gough, B.A. 2nd edition enlarged	5	12
Madame Goubaud's Embroidery Book	0	12
Thackeray's The English Humourists of the 18th Century	2	4
Historical and Philosophical Essays, 2 vols. By N. W. Senior	12	0
Little Ladders to Learning, 2 vols.	5	4